

# The Colorado Springs Gazette

AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

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## THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS,  
Official Paper of the City of Colorado  
Springs.

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CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT—J. W. Bishop;

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

A D KELLOGG EDITOR

FEBRUARY 16, 1878.

Official Paper of the City of Colorado Springs.

The telegraph brings news of the death of the Hon. Gideon Wells, ex-Secretary of the Navy.

The funeral of the Pope takes place to-day, to-morrow, and the next day. That's what comes of being a pope.

Seven-eighths of the crimes committed in the City of New York have been very clearly traced to the use of intoxicating drinks.

The President has nominated Chas. McCandless, of Pennsylvania, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico.

A Topeka dispatch says that travel to Colorado has already set in, with every prospect of being heavier than any season since 1869.

The silver bull is still the pet plaything at Washington. It continues to be thrown back and forth, and no one knows how or where it will land, or whether it will fall and be lost. It is to be hoped that it will soon meet its fate, whatever that may be, and that the next game will be one equally amusing to our representatives, and not quite so expensive to the nation.

A telegram from Marshfield, Mass., states that the Daniel Webster mansion was destroyed by fire last Thursday morning; loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$15,000. Mrs. Fletcher Webster and her son, the occupants, saved a quantity of silver plate, pictures, and other precious mementos of Webster. The library was removed some time ago.

Colorado is destined at no distant date to be the greatest producer of precious metals in the United States; Nevada, for 1877, produced \$44,000,000, California \$16,000,000, and Colorado something over \$7,500,000. Though there is an enormous difference between the products of Nevada, California and Colorado, yet each year will see the latter creep up, and from now very large strides will be made.

The proposition by the Fernando Wood committee, to reduce the tariff on wool and woolen goods, is considered by the wool-growers of Colorado generally as a measure which would be most detrimental to their interests. Sheep raising, although already established as one of the prominent industries of our State, adding much to our wealth, may still be said to be in its infancy. Those who speak for us in Washington will surely not see this interest injured.

Our city, planted as it is on a great plain, in the full light of day, is not disposed to harbor any dark spots or plots; we firmly determine and declare that there shall be no liquor selling in our midst; that those who wish to carry on this traffic must move on or spend the last penny they own or can borrow in fighting our determination, which will never give in. Let other towns close their eyes to, or license abuses and dens where manhood is undermined and boys are manufactured into worthless citizens, fitted only to war against morality and virtue. We never wish to devote a column in our paper to police reports, to cater to the literary taste of such citizens, and tell of their noteworthy deeds. We never wish to have our streets at any hour unsafe for women, or law-abiding people. And now we march against the gambling houses which are trying to creep in, we are on their track, they need not try to hide, the law is after them, and will receive assistance from all who value the town's fair name. We can stand all the little jokes which are made at our determination to be a town of which Colorado shall be proud, a town attractive to persons of culture and high moral standing. Ridicule has always been a favorite weapon in the hands of evil in its struggle against right and truth; it may for a moment amuse, but is harmless where firmly met by facts.

Wrong will be ever fighting for a foothold in every community, but where it stalks away and tries to hide itself it is weak, and its neck is under the foot of right, and that is the only position we intend shall ever hold with us; let it struggle and writh a while and then streak out to some place where it can breathe more freely, there is no air suited to it here, the counter currents are too strong.

Manitou is one of the most attractive winter resorts for invalids. It is protected from winds by the mountains; it abounds in picturesque walks and rides; the temptations to out-door life are many, and this is exactly what invalids need. People who are well can stay in the house if necessary; people who are not well will have no business there. Generally speaking, houses, in a climate like ours, are to be regarded by invalids as an "invention of the enemy." It is not worth while to leave home and travel far for the sake of finding pure air and sunshine, and then to remain shut up in doors, carefully avoiding the health-giver so painfully sought. A heated, dark room is as gloomy, stifling, and depressing in Colorado as in any other part of the world. Closed shutters are such an abomination to, cheating women and children and persons in delicate health out of the life-giving light, until we feel always tempted to tear down and destroy these barriers, set up against the kindly god of day, to deliver the unfortunate, shut up in these darkened rooms, from their bleached existence. If this same sunshite were an expensive luxury, only within the reach of those with full purses, what a longing there would be for it; now bitterly would those in moderate circumstances deplore their inability to possess themselves of it; but as it is to be had for the acceptance, people spend, to derive pleasure from it. If a darkened room is something to be desired, let it be among the luxuries of the rich, where they can retire to study the effect of shade and to whet their appetites for God's free gift of light; but let all others luxuriate in Colorado's bounteous brightness. Manitou gives just the opportunity for camping made easy which invalids need, enjoy the exclusions by comfortable quarters at night. The Manitou house under its present proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. Barker, is well kept, giving universal satisfaction, excellent food, well cooked and served; the best of beds, neatly kept, comfortable rooms, and four bath-rooms. The restoration of this house was much injured by its former owners, but this injury is being rapidly repaired by the capable and faithful attention of Mr. and Mrs. Barker. The house is fortunate to have fallen into such hands, and for a length of time, the public school of Manitou is safe to be owing well this winter. There is some building going on in the town. The postoffice is to be made a money-order office shortly, when we will have a post office to transact business. The every stations are also open.

The San Juan County is recovering from the injury done it by exaggerated statements. There is no need for this exaggeration, the truth is good enough to satisfy any one; the climate is excellent, the scenery attractive and picturesque, and the mines rich and productive. The usual speculative season of excitement, which all mining districts pass through, has been weathered, and the mining business is assuming a legitimate shape. The growth and prosperity of this section promises to be steady and permanent.

Misers have always been troubled with the idea that when they die they cannot take their gold with them, but now the ate decision has scuttled this idea and they can be forever at rest, and die taking their board with them and the satisfaction of knowing it cannot melt.

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There has been a desire manifested on the part of some of our citizens, for the establishment of a good museum for the collection and preservation of the many valuable fossils and specimens of different sorts, which are constantly being found, and which, for want of a proper repository are being sent from us. Would not be well for those interested in this matter to meet and see what can be done. A really good museum would form a great attraction to scientific visitors, and would awaken a desire for knowledge of this sort. It is well known what valuable additions to the collection of fossils in the Smithsonian Institute have been made by Professor Hayden from this region.

The Chinese question is occupying much attention. Whatever may be our Christian prejudice against a heathen race, still it hardly seems that we are in a condition to drive from us a useful, effective labor. We may not fancy this olive-colored, almond-eyed emigrant, we may try to ridicule and despise him as a human being, but we must respect his capacity, and if we are wise will avail ourselves of this same capacity. Many industries with us are crippled because of inefficient, high-priced labor, and in many cases a scarcity of even this. Why should we wish to drive from us, to legislate against, the Chinese who supply our great want? Whatever they undertake to do they do well; their remarkable imitative powers give them great accuracy; they are as rule quiet and unobtrusive, accomplishing their work in a deft, mechanic-like manner, with a nicely of execution which all might seek to emulate. One great requisite in carrying out large enterprises is a class of laborers who will act, who will obey orders, who will be faithful to their masters, letting those who plan do the thinking; this is exactly where the Chinese fit in.

The following extract from a letter lately written to the Philadelphia *Press* gives a picture of their quarter in San Francisco, which certainly speaks well for them:

During my stay here I have taken pains to come in contact with a number of the large and small employers of Chinese labor, to question the American, Irish, and Jewish merchants, clerks, and laborers, and the Chinese themselves; to talk with housekeepers and physiologists, and to examine with some care, the portions of the town inhabited exclusively by Chinese. I may premise by saying that there are about 35,000 Chinese in San Francisco, most of whom are said to be from the lower classes of densely populated seaboard Chinese towns. I was, therefore, prepared to find their habits somewhat like those of the people of the down town streets of New York, or of London on the Surrey side, or of Liverpool near the docks, or of Naples or Alexandria near the commercial water front. What was my surprise to find when walking, as I often did, through the old San Francisco "coolie" quarter to find it as clean as any shopkeeping part of any civilized city, as free from garbage and filth as Sixth Avenue and West Street, or Spring Garden and Tenth, or the small streets above the Strand, and more exempt than almost any other from hawking and beggars, and numberless drunkards and diseased persons. The shape is neat, there is little or no running at the corners, few loud, obnoxious calls. The articles exposed for sale are all those one finds in healthy, thrifty districts of European cities—good meat and fishes, and scores of Chinese viands for which I know no name, but many of which would come in the lists of the "fine grocer."

The only really plausible objection to them seems to be that they make no effort to become citizens, that they come to us to make money, with the declared intention of taking that money away with them, but do they not give us our money's worth? They have that to sell which we need, and where could we for the same price, or at any price, supply this need. To drive these people from us would be some thing like the action of those vigorous young housekeepers, who imagining they had brains and hands also, find sooner or later to their cost the necessity for a division of labor, a necessity which, if they cannot supply, wears them out, or brings them down to first principles, where hard work gets the mastery and brains must rust.

We learn from a private source that Judge C. W. Burris, District Attorney of the Fourth District of Colorado, will arrive in Colorado Springs next week with his wife. The nuptial ceremonies will take place in a private, Kansas.

The Gazette takes pleasure in announcing the wedding of Mr. W. E. Robinson, Treasurer of the *Rocky Mountain News* Printing Company, and Miss Annie Byers, daughter of Mr. Wm. N. Byers, the owner of the same corporation, on Tuesday evening, February 12, and the new couple start out in the world with the best wishes of a host of friends scattered throughout the State.

Mr. Thomas Pascoe, proprietor of the J. S. Restaurant, has rented sixteen well-ventilated rooms in the Wanessa Block, and fitting them up as sleeping apartments. The rooms have been newly papered, and the wood-work has received a fresh coat of paint. The rooms are to be sanitary, airy, and comfortable, and the stairs are covered with matting. Parties looking for comfortable quarters will do well to call upon Mr. Pascoe.

Mr. E. S. Nettleton, of South Park, and Mr. Fay, the superintendent of the gas and water works at Denver, went over the proposed line for a water pipe from Manitou to this city last Wednesday and Thursday, and estimates of the cost of laying the pipe are now being made by Mr. Nettleton. Mr. Nettleton is of the opinion that about the city decide to lay the pipe it would be better to make a reservoir on the mesa west of town, to be fed by a pipe from Manitou, which in turn would supply the pipe leading to town. By so doing it will be great reduced cost, and the pipe need not be so large. He doesn't see it can be done, but it will be necessary to lay the pipe from the reservoir to the city. There is a natural cavity on the mesa, where a large reservoir can be constructed at a comparative small cost, and its elevation above Park Avenue is about 225 feet. Mr. Nettleton estimates that by laying the pipe at least \$25,000 would be saved in the cost of laying the pipe. The pressure on the pipe would be great reduced, and consequently the pipe need not be so large, which would make a great reduction in its cost; so the pipe will be laid along the reservoir would be discharging water continuously, and the trench need not be dug over in the depth that would otherwise be necessary. The saving on these two items would not be less than \$5,000, the sum before stated.

A citizen from Boston says that the activity in the Wool Exchange is very increasing.

New guns of nearly every description, and military transport wagons, are being made and manufactured. A ten gun from Constantinople says the host was expected at Princess Islands on

the 14th, unless compelled to cast anchor at Famagusta in consequence of tempestuous weather. Two iron-clads have been left at Gallipoli to protect the outlet, and four will be stationed at Princess Islands. The Flamingo will stay in the Bosphorus to maintain communication between Layard and Admiral Hornby. The Flamingo went to meet the fleet with sealed orders. No salute is to be fired or formal notice taken of the arrival of the fleet. The Turkish parliament was dissolved by an imperial message which declared that this action is taken in consequence of the necessities of the situation; that the Sultan appreciated the services of the members and hopes soon to re-convene parliament.

The gross earnings of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway for the week ending February 7, 1878, were \$12,156.45.

We are indebted to the Rev. J. A. Stayt for a copy of the Methodist Almanac, which is also used in knowledge.

What great difference can there be 'twixt wheat and wheat? (See Gazette) is ready with more e's.

Mr. J. W. Morris, c. X. Foley, N. Y., who was one of Colorado Springs' first settlers, has returned after aapse of a few years.

Mr. Geo. De Vergne, who has purchased the property known as Riggs' Ranch, returned from Missouri on Friday week.

We would call the attention of those persons interested to the retail market report on another page, which we are care to revise regularly.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of El Paso County Building and Loan Association, will be held on Monday evening, March 4, for the election of officers.

The tonnage of ore and bullion at Leadville, California, amounts to two hundred and seven and a half tons per week. This is the low estimate of \$75 per ton, which will make \$2,000 per day.

We have seen the advance agent of the original Mr. Farley's Wax Works, and earn from him that the celebrated Mr. Farley will exhibit in this city on February 25. Posters next week.

The building site of the college is beginning to be adorned with the presence of the same stone that Clement &amp; Russel have been so active in engaging in creating the past few weeks.

Mr. Peck will have a bee next week which will weigh 2,000 pounds, it was raised on corn by Mr. Everett, of Colorado City, and will come to town on Wednesday, and will be ready by next Wednesday for the market.

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During the past week the streets of our city and the District Court have been as gay as a young May moon, and one can hardly walk on the street without stumbling up against a heap of Chinese.

Some body has sent us a valentine, a monster, with a large mouth and big ears, and eggs all out of proportion. We sent some one a valentine, but we were cautious, and did not send our own address.

We call the attention of our citizens to the advertisement of W. C. Bradbury, whose business has extended to Denver and beyond. Mr. Bradbury has shipped a large quantity of paper to parties in Denver within the past two weeks, and says he can undoubtedly get more. He has a larger capita in paper than any two houses in Denver.

When we see so many improvements going on in the town, in the way of building and painting up old structures and making them look like new times again, one comes to the conclusion that we have seen the worst of things, and cry our eyes and think o' the past, as is generally the custom, leaving out all the happiness and retaining nothing but its most peasant memories.

The Congregational church has secured three lots or a church building, on Bijou Street facing Acacia Square. Two of these were given by the Colorado Springs Company, the other was obtained from Messrs. Custer, Marsh, and Hammond. Dr. Oliver gave his share to the church; Mr. E. Mars gave one-half of his, and Mr. Hammond a portion of his. To these gentlemen, and to the Colorado Company, the church returns hearty thanks.

In vain have we been gazing on those babbling waters that have been rushing past our doors the past week. Some crazy driftwood of poetry and sentiment to us that the tide left us was so full of suggestions to her. We have been standing there for some time now every minute expecting one of those suggestions to come floating down, but we can't see any suggestions. So, so suggestions, indeed; just as if we didn't know the difference between suggestions and mud. Must be crazy.

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The Second Grand Assembly of the Colorado Springs Cavalry, will be held next Friday evening—the birthday of Washington. The ladies will open with a Grand Dress Parade, giving the invited guests an opportunity to feast upon a sight rare and visible outside of Prowersian Hall. Major Macomber, master of the company, requested us to state that nobody must say that he likes the Drill unless he wishes to be thought eccentric; and nobody must say that he doesn't like it unless he is crazy.

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G. Q. Richmond and Rice have been staying at the Crawford House.

A person in want of the Scavenger can hear of him at the grocery and of Thomas Hughes.

The action of the Presbyterian church will give a social in the church next evening.

In the case of the People vs. Jerry McCarthy, the jury have returned a verdict of guilty.

Chas. Stearns' advance guard has put in an appearance. A those interested in it can see it by applying at his store on Fueroano Street.

Mr. Harrison Viles, of Denver, has just come to a scuffle of the city and the mountains, from which there will be made a wood-cut for Major McCarthy.

We call the attention of those persons in want of a good new wagon to Pixey &amp; Webster's advertisement. They are agents for the Schutt's wagon, and all kinds of agricultural machinery.

The subscriptions to the bulletin are in a few cases yet unpaid, and we would like to call the attention of our citizens to the fact that until they pay up what they have promised, we cannot have the bulletin. It is only a small amount and should be immediate payment.

Messrs. Rosenbaum &amp; Co. have leased the store room in Wanessa Block, and intend opening a large stock of clothing and boots and shoes. They hope to be ready for business by the 15th of next month.

There will be a temperance meeting under the auspices of the Christian Temperance Union, in the City Hall, on February 23, at 7:15 p.m. Let a turn out and give the speakers and choir a rousing reception; and greater interest to the cause.

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Mr. G. R. Gwin, of the El Paso Cheese Factory, proposes to run a milk wagon from that place to East Cherry Creek, and from there to the head of Running Creek, to call up a large truck section, and pay therefor a large amount of money.

When we are to hinder their coming when association meets, rather than a few days before or after? Having been upon a ranch for years, and knowing its vicissitudes and experiences, I can say that the said residents upon ranches can make it convenient to come to the city at the time of said meetings, as well as another time, and that there can be no reason for their not doing except want of inclination, and such want of inclination can only be based upon their not knowing or not believing that it is to their interest to come. Let them once

## THE JULY ECLIPSE.

In regard to the total eclipse of the sun, it is stated that very many prominent scientific men will visit this State for the purpose of taking observations. We are inclined to Prof. F. H. Doucet, of Colorado College, for the following valuable results of certain calculations he has made, and also especially to this vicinity:

The eclipse of the 20th of next day, as seen from Colorado Springs, will begin at twenty two minutes past two, p.m., and end at thirty-seven minutes past four. It will tota for two and three quarters minutes, the total phase beginning at thirty-one and one-quarter minutes past three. The sun's disk will be covered by the dark body of the moon at the point 73° degrees to the right (west) of the lowest point. The last point to be covered (at the beginning of the total phase) will be on the opposite side, 82° from the highest point, and the first to reappear will be to the right of the lowest point.

An observer who should go eighteen miles to the northeast would reach the central line of the eclipse, where the total phase will be seen at its maximum length of 175.6 seconds, but this will be only seven seconds longer than the duration at Colorado Springs.

Any one who is curious to know the position of the central line may represent it pretty accurately by drawing on a William's map of Colorado a straight line through the city of Central and the southeast corner of El Paso County, or better yet, perhaps, through Central and a junction station on the A. T. & S. F. Railroad. You so draw a line from Greeley to Kit Carson station on the K. & R. Railroad, and one from Mata in California to the town of Durango, these lines will include the portion of the State within which the line will appear as total. The last two lines, for the sake of certainty, are drawn at a distance apart not so large as a few miles as the greatest breadth of the shadow would warrant, so that an observer at any point within them may be pretty confident of a total eclipse, which will be longer or shorter according as his position is near or remote from the central line.

## W. F. ANTHONY.

For the benefit of our wheat growers, we clip the following from an interesting paper on wheat culture by the Hon. T. C. Cherry, the great wheat farmer of Kansas:

"Given a soil moderately well supplied with the proper constituent elements, and so long as irrigation can be applied, so long may wheat be grown in the valley of the Rio Grande. Successive crops of wheat for unnumbered ages, and no fertilizing elements have ever been added to the soil, such as may have been deposited by the overflow of the Rio, and which, I believe, is most of necessity, very inconsiderable. But let us come nearer home. Is a person anxious to see the appearance of the wheat soils of Central Kansas, the first impression on Colorado, as a wheat section is the following: A light-colored, thin, incisive soil—worthless, but give it a supply of water and you're in promising country, such as surrounding Denver or Estes, present a return that really surprises and amazes a patriotic Kansan. What is the explanation? The mountain slopes which supply the irrigating canals, it is, are almost as the earth itself. You can't tell just how much organic matter can be gathered in their soil along the granite beds down the mountain sides. Nevertheless, the water, when first applied at the base of the foot hills, washes away the soil, leaving upon vegetation as it goes, carried twenty miles further out. No, the constituent elements a year exist in the soil, and the water performs the work of erosion, thus removing them for plant food."

Am here I may say, am confident that no place in naturally the best wheat lands in America a water income stop can be given them. Do I think it ever does? Yes. How and when can't tell. Is not it curious that all the famous grain districts of history are either located to the north of, or very close by rainless sections of the earth?—Asia Minor, Southern Russia, Egypt, and the Barley States. And what is the strange rain period of California? Is it a sort of irrigating? If we can't yet some prominent and distinguishing characteristics that is common to these districts, we may be able to deduce conclusions that will go far toward helping us in determining which are our best wheat lands, and the reason why.

**POKOS AND AIR-TIGHT SOILS.**  
In all famous wheat soils there is a very considerable proportion of sand. Now, I do not apprehend that the abundance of sand makes a wheat soil poor. The fact is, no element of the wheat plant is less likely to be exhausted, for the reason that the main portion is always returned to the soil in the straw. But a sandy soil means a porous soil, and the influence of the air is more readily and directly exerted upon the elements in the soil which are in contact with the roots of the plant as we, as the plant itself. A plant were placed in an air-tight vessel, though the air and leaves were free to expand, the air, and the leaves were free to expand to the air, and though the vessel were filled with the most fertile and favorable soil, the plant would wither and die. This fact explains the necessity of securing a loose and dry soil for the plant.

Closed and compact clay soils are not usually a rule to procure good wheat. They are too near air-tight, and especially in a wet time the retention of water upon the surface and above the roots actually smothers the plant. If you can open these tenacious soils so as to give the air an influence, you have, as a consequence, the very best wheat. I have observed that the best grain fields in New York to-day are those which thirty years ago were generally rejected because possessing such stiff and unmanageable clay drainage, and deep and thorough culture, have given the atmosphere an opportunity to do its work, thus enabling the plant to appropriate the abundant atmospheric moisture which have a hard and close to the surface—gumbo and that.

sort; such lands as do not permit the rains to penetrate to the sub-soil and dry the roots; such lands as continue camp for an uncultivated time after rains, and which are wet and sticky and glossy with moisture on the surface, in the spring while the frost is coming out of the ground; are a nuisance to wheat growth. Colorado, and prairie culture will, of course, modify them somewhat. Another class of lands which are objectionable, are the low, rich, and sticky bottoms. The extensive deposits of humus or vegetation make an excessive growth of the plant, and the result is an herbaceous fruit. As a rule, those soils which produce the shortest growth of stock, grow the finest berry and are the most reliable wheat lands. The famous wheat districts have mentioned grow a small plant, and always aim to avoid a large and lengthy stock. On the deep, sticky soils, this can only be done by thick seeding. In that way the plants are crowded, hence stunted, and mature much earlier than they otherwise would.

## DISTRICT COURT DOCKET.

The people vs. S. T. Murphy, grand larceny, arraigned, pleaded not guilty. People vs. Jerry McCarty, grand larceny, arraigned, pleaded not guilty. People vs. Jerry McCarty, assault with intent to murder, arraigned, pleaded not guilty. People vs. Jerry McCarty et al., false imprisonment, arraigned, pleaded not guilty.

People vs. John W. Chesnut, grand larceny, arraigned, pleaded not guilty.

People vs. Wm. Dougherty, grand larceny, arraigned, pleaded not guilty.

People vs. Jerry McCarty et al., grand larceny, arraigned, pleaded not guilty.

People vs. C. B. Cozens, larceny.

Colorado Springs Co. vs. John and Mary Ratatzak, ejectment.

Colorado Springs Co. vs. Numa Vidal, C. Hoffmann, H. A. Parker, A. Hurst, F. W. Martin, W. Wolf, and Mary I. Wolf, ejectment, continued.

Colorado Springs Co. vs. A. D. Maxwell and Jesse Newlin, continued.

S. Jay Mathes vs. N. S. Culver, D. Russ Wood, S. Wolfe, and G. H. Stewart, jointly disagreed.

A. G. Lincoln vs. D. K. & G. Railway, ejectment.

A. G. Lincoln vs. J. D. Reynolds, assumption.

F. A. Newton vs. Peter Becker, trustee.

City of Colorado Springs vs. John Ratatzak, appeal.

John H. Bacon vs. John H. Brown, attachment continued, continued for service.

Samuel Stout vs. P. P. Gomer and H. M. Foster, attachment.

Ben F. Smith vs. John Larr and H. E. Suckles, assumption, judgment vs. Suckles by default.

City of Colorado Springs vs. John Ratatzak, appeal.

Town of Colorado City vs. F. H. Endres, appeal.

John F. Hewitt vs. Colorado Springs Co., appeal.

National Land and Improvement Co. vs. R. L. Hopkins, civil action.

F. W. Pitkin vs. Arthur Isaacs, civil action.

Wm. B. Cane vs. Arthur Pennington, civil action.

Thos. F. Thomas vs. A. Sagendorf and E. Eaton, administrators, and Mary E. Blakeley, administratrix of H. C. Blakeley, deceased, civil action.

Herman Beckerts vs. P. Becker, H. W. Horton, First National Bank, of Colorado Springs, and Colorado Cabinet Co., chancery.

Wm. H. Bassett and Alden Bassett vs. Wolfe Londoner, Julius Londoner, and Wm. B. Berger, chancery.

R. G. Gray vs. J. L. Steppewalt, R. W. Anderson, S. P. Gushell, Chas. Walker, and Lucius Morley, ejectment.

No. D. D. D. vs. D. Russ Wood, Geo. H. Stewart, H. McAllister, H. R. Crawford, Thos. Morris, A. Peck, Wm. Lennox, and Colorado Springs Hyster Parrot Co., chancery.

D. S. R. G. R. vs. W. G. Lincoln, chancellor.

As. W. Hause vs. M. S. Hause, divorce.

O. F. A. & X. V. A. S.

The following is a list of the arrivals at the Crawford house since Monday, February 11.—

R. G. Greene, Ranch

V. C. Carroll, Garland

A. P. Plowman, Easton

Pat Desmond, Pueblo

Geo. W. Skinner, Syracuse

J. W. Greene, Idaho Springs

Edwin De Kay, Denver

H. H. Austin, Chicago Ranch

F. R. H. T. Ranch

H. Avery, Jr., Cheyenne

S. C. Galliard,

A. L. Bear,

F. E. Rehm, Ranch

John Baldwin, Walsenburg

Chris True, City

S. White, Denver

Ch. Mayon, Denver

C. S. Morris, Chicago

A. F. Moon, Buffalo, N.Y.

Fred. C. Brown, Oakland Cal

D. W. Price, Chicago

W. M. D. vs. J. Chicago

J. C. McElroy and wife, Apache Valley Colo

W. D. Young, Pueblo

C. S. Howard, Denver

John Crouch, St. Louis

A. S. Blake, Denver

F. Stephenson, Ranch

W. R. Plowman, Easton

Henry Brown, St. Louis

F. H. Hartwell, Denver

W. H. Mullendore,

H. R. Murray,

B. G. Grinnell, Mill City, Colo

W. H. Denyer, Denver

A. W. Durfee, Port Byron, Ill

A. C. Roberts, Denver

E. E. Penney, Burlington, Iowa

W. H. Hawe, Kansas City

F. P. Stone, Derby Line, W

Alie Zimmerman, Boston

Z. H. Zieberman, Zieberman

C. C. Weber, Colorado Springs

A. P. Plowman, Easton

Louis Mendelsohn, New York

G. M. Chilcott, Pueblo

A. G. Rhoads, Black Hawk

D. L. Southworth, Mill City, Colo

I. Avery, Jr., Ranch

C. C. Emery, Kansas City

W. B. Orman, South Pablo

J. W. Carlile, Kansas City

J. C. Crampion, Kansas City

W. F. Ferrington, Baltimore

Mrs. S. C. Eaton and son

John H. Bacon, wife, daughter.

At Colorado Springs, on Friday, Feb. 8, to

the wife of S. E. Sessions, a daughter.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Real estate transfers for week ending

Thursday, February 14, 1878,

AS REPORTED BY

CHARLES STOCKBRIDGE,

Real Estate Agent.

Elizabeth M. Ramsdell, to Mary W. Royce;

part of northeast  $\frac{1}{4}$  of southwest  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 15, township 16, range 66; consideration

Mary W. Royce to Elizabeth M. Ramsdell;

part of northeast  $\frac{1}{4}$  of southwest  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 15, township 16, range 66; also part of southwest  $\frac{1}{4}$  of northeast  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 15, township 16, range 66; consideration

Walter A. Smith to James D. McClaskey,

part of block 247 on Cuchara Street,

consideration

Leonard Jackson to Milton B. Irvine,

northwest  $\frac{1}{4}$  of southeast  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 32,

township 17 south, range 65 west; consideration

Peter Hauschild to Frederick L. Martin;

east  $\frac{1}{4}$  of southwest  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 32,

township 12, range 65 west, also south

$\frac{1}{4}$  of southeast  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 27, township 12 south, range 66 west; consideration

United States to Peter Hauschild; patent, east  $\frac{1}{4}$  of southwest  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 30,

township 12 south, range 65 west.

STALL FED BEEF.

Arthur Peck has killed or castrated

beef, fine 2000 pounds stall fed beef, which will

retail at his market this next week.

MUST COLLECT UP.

If you owe me, come and say so before

inventory next week; do not want to inventory

a lot of accounts past due. I prefer to have

you pay me now. D. MARTIN.

&lt;p

## ROUND ABOUT THE STATE.

A good brick worth \$18,000 was taken from Central.

About 75,000 head of cattle were shipped from Colorado in 1877.

Fifteen hundred horses and 500 cattle are wintering in Middle Park.

Six hundred and fifty car-loads of cattle were shipped from Pueblo last year.

Three hundred tons of coal are daily shipped from the Canon City coal banks.

Corn is in full supply at Greeley, selling just now at about sixty cents a bushel.

Five thousand beeves have been shipped from the Dry Cimarron country this season.

Colorado Johnson has sold his ranch and cattle at Deer Trail to F. P. Ernest, for \$40,000.—*Denver Tribune*.

A company with a capital of \$150,000 has been organized at Castle Rock for purchasing and raising live stock.

Bent County has shipped this season nearly 30,000 head of cattle, 11,600 head of sheep, and 22 cars of wool.

Grace's Works at Lake City are boasting large quantities of ore ready for next season's smelting operations.

One hundred and forty-six tons of gold and 200 tons of ore were shipped from Colorado Springs last year.

All the stamping mills in the Black Hills are in full blast and four hundred more stamps will be set up by the middle of summer.

Last week's silver production of the Boston and Colorado Smelting Works consisted of ten ounces, which close to \$20,000.—*Central City Register*.

The sale of the Winona Mine, which is an extension of the Side Mine in Boulder County, is announced, to A. Dunbar and J. F. St. John, of this city. The price is given at \$10,000.—*Denver News*.

The *Ouray Sentinel* says it is authorized by a majority to say that the miners' strike, of the Miners and Merchants' Bank of Ouray, and First National Bank of Pueblo, will open trading houses there in connection with the above banks as soon as necessary arrangements can be consummated.

The total grain crop last season of the Animas Valley was 5,515 bushels. The amount raised on the plains and flats was 400 bushels of wheat, and 600 of oats making a total of 6,600 bushels. It is estimated that four times as much ground will be farmed in 1878.—*La Plata Miner*.

John W. F., of Denver, who has just died, leaves a fortune estimated at \$75,000 to \$1,000,000. He embarked in the early business with small capital in 1859. His success was, of course, largely due to his untiring personal attention to his business, but it shows what can be done. His end numbers at present 26,000.

Business is looking up in Colorado, real estate is rising in value, building is going on; the supply of men is not equal to the demand. The machinery for the new rolling mill is arriving, the wheel of the large engine weighing twenty tons. A string from the D & G. track is being constructed into the rolling mill. The Golden Queen mining mill is now running to its full capacity, and turning out sixteen tons.

Colorado has had a very fair year of business and makes a good showing. The mines, ranches, and farms have a good year. The total for gold, silver and coal for the year is \$7,500,000. The crops were never better in the history of Colorado. The total wheat crop was about 1,300,000 bushels, and the average a bout 25 bushels per acre. The total grain product, including the result of gleaning and small fruit raising, is estimated at \$5,500,000. Other figures: Cattle exported, \$6,500,000; dressed beef and dairy products, \$675,000; wool, \$325,000.—*St. Louis Price Current*.

**SHEEP IN THE WORLD.**

Statistics already made public, show the sheep in the various countries noted below to be as follows:

In the Hindu Kingdom, in 1876, there were 32,252,579 sheep.	In Russia, in 1870, there were 48,130,000.	In Germany, in 1873, there were 22,999,406.
In Austria, in 1871, there were 20,103,395.	In France, in 1872, there were 24,530,647.	In Spain, in 1865, there were 22,054,667.
In Italy, in 1875, there were 62,000,000.	In England, in 1860,000,000.	In Australia, in 1875, there were 62,000,000.
In Africa, 16,000,000.	In America, 60,000,000.	In North America, 50,000,000.
In Asia, 60,000,000.	In South America, 6,000,000.	In Australia, 6,000,000.
Total, 385,000,000.	Total, 385,000,000.	Total, 385,000,000.

W. N. POWER.

There is no State or locality in the United States that can utilize the wind to such great advantage as can the people of Colorado. Outside of this State about the only way mills are put to is to raise water to supply the wants of domestic animals, and in some few cases to run corn mills and feed grinders. But here we apply it to these uses and add to them the much more important use, that of raising water to irrigate land.

It is surprising what an immense quantity of water one of the small size mills will elevate and the amount of land that can be irrigated by that means, and where reservoirs are prepared for the reception of water at times when the water is not needed for irrigation, the quantity of ground that can be made to produce crops is multiplied five fold. We know of several mills that supply water enough to irrigate gardens that supply families with a variety of vegetables they can use, and one mill that raises water enough to irrigate a garden that supplies the whole neighborhood with vegetables.

The people of Colorado are fast beginning to realize the importance of their heretofore unused power, and are beginning to make inquiries as to how to improve it. We propose from time to time to present to our readers facts gathered from those who are using windmills that will be of practical benefit to our readers, if you desire that many of our creeds that are now but dry beds of streams, that only overflow, but which have abundance of water a few feet below the surface, can be made beautiful and productive homes for the stockmen that now live or rather stay upon them, by the proper use of good windmills.

Ohio raises the most winter wheat, 17,625,759, out of 175,195,193 bushels produced in the Union; and Iowa raises the most spring wheat, 28,707,512 bushels of the 111,549,533 bushels produced in the United States.

Pennsylvania supplies one-third of the rye, or 3,577,641 bushels out of 16,918,795; and California the largest barley crop, or 8,785,490 out of a total of 29,761,305 bushels.

New York produces 5,902,000 bushels of buckwheat out of a total of 9,321,721.

Ohio produces one-fifth of the wool raised in the United States.

Michigan grows more than half the wool, and Mississippi takes the lead among cotton-growing States.—*Day's Journal*.

## THE AGE OF WONDERS.

## HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Hay sells for \$60 a ton in Deadwood. There are over 300 species we in Santa Clara Valley, Cal.

The Gold Mine, Nevada, has been sold to English parties for \$50,000. The aqua steam motive power in the world is equal to the work of about 25,000,000 horses.

A Minnesota, Minn., Linseed Oil Company recently packed one European vessel with its manure.

General James B. Eads, the famous engineer of the city system, is to be Commissioner to the Paris Exposition.

About one hundred and twenty-five thousand bushels of rice over seas are annually sent from this country to Europe.

Nearly four thousand nine hundred and twenty-three head of cattle have been shipped from Fort Worth, Texas, in the past season.

Specimens of paper and cotton, made from the California cactus, were recently exhibited before the Mary and Academy of Science.

The French wine product for 1877 is estimated at \$45,000,000 hectolitres, against 41,846,748 for 1876. The hectolitre is 22 gallons.

Constantine contains three quarters of a million inhabitants. The Eastern Empire has, twenty-one millions in circuit, still surround it.

The first book printed on this continent was by Cromberger in Mexico, in 1541. The first book in our own country was the *Psalm Book*, in 1640, at Cambridge, by Stephen Daye.

It has been agreed by the House Committee on Indian Affairs to report a bill for the abolition of the Indian Bureau, and the transfer of the business to the War Department.

A single orange tree in the Azores in one year produced 20,000 oranges in a fit state for exportation. The Azores give every year to London more than 200,000 boxes of oranges.

California has 60,000 acres of vineyards, producing 19,000,000 gallons of wine, besides vinegar, raisins, orange, and les grapes. The other States produce 5,000,000 gallons of wine an year.

As the word "du coke" threatens to become a fixture among Americans, it is well enough to earn its true origin. The usual mode of imitating color voters in Louisiana Parish, La., was to give them a dozen asives with a bullet, hence, a bullet-cozen, hence, the verb to coke.

## SUMMER APPLES.

"Jubilee," a ripe, agreeable grower.

"Carolina Rose June," a vigorous grower.

"Golden Early White," a good grower in warm, sandy soil, and is much praised.

"Duchess of Edinburgh," a vigorous tree.

"Early Joe," a tart and thrives in a cool spot.

"Ice Astrachan," a tart, strong grower.

## AUTUMN APPLES.

"Cameuse," we adapted to a northern sections.

"Vauclain's Bush," a rapid grower.

"Rainbow," a good grower.

## WINTER APPLES.

"Ben Davis," a good grower and constant bearer, and is the one that bore a crop in Mr. Everett's orchard the last year.

"Tomme," "Milan," "Perry," "Russet," "White Winter Pearmain," "Wine Sap," and "Genista" are a few varieties.

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It is surprising what an immense quantity of water one of the small size mills will elevate and the amount of land that can be irrigated by that means, and where reservoirs are prepared for the reception of water at times when the water is not needed for irrigation, the quantity of ground that can be made to produce crops is multiplied five fold. We know of several mills that supply water enough to irrigate gardens that supply families with a variety of vegetables they can use, and one mill that raises water enough to irrigate a garden that supplies the whole neighborhood with vegetables.

The people of Colorado are fast beginning to realize the importance of their heretofore unused power, and are beginning to make inquiries as to how to improve it. We propose from time to time to present to our readers facts gathered from those who are using windmills that will be of practical benefit to our readers, if you desire that many of our creeks that are now but dry beds of streams, that only overflow, but which have abundance of water a few feet below the surface, can be made beautiful and productive homes for the stockmen that now live or rather stay upon them, by the proper use of good windmills.

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